

APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

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INVENTION: PRINTING APPARATUS

S P E C I F I C A T I O N

This application claims priority from Japanese Patent Application Nos. 2002-208887 and 2003-142653 filed July 17, 2002 and May 20, 2003, respectively, which are incorporated hereinto by reference.

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#### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention relates to a printing apparatus and more specifically to a printing apparatus, a printing method and a program which perform printing by assigning print data for two or more pages to one sheet of paper in a marginless  
15 printing system.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

With a price reduction and performance improvement  
20 of so-called digital cameras in recent years, a system for printing image data shot by a digital camera with a printer has come into use in addition to an existing system by which a photograph is shot and printed using a conventional silver salt picture film.

25 Fig. 5 shows a printing system in which a host computer and a printing apparatus are interconnected through an interface. In the printing system of Fig. 5

consisting of a host computer 1002 and a printer 1003, a variety of data editing is performed by various application programs running on the host computer 1002. Then the edited data is output as print data through 5 an interface 1001 (e.g., Ethernet<sup>®</sup>), USB and IEEE1394) to the printer 1003 for printing. In this printing system, when print data is to be printed by the printer 1003, the associated application program causes a printer driver operational on the host 10 computer 1002 to display a dialog box for a user to specify print parameters such as paper size used for printing before the application outputs the print data.

In a printing system in which a digital camera is used in place of the host computer, shot image data is 15 output as print data from the digital camera through the interface to the printer for printing. Further, in a printing system in which a storage media is connected to the printer, image data stored in the storage media is output as print data to the printer 20 for printing. In these printing systems, an operation unit of the digital camera or of the printer allows the user to specify the print parameters such as paper size.

There is a general trend for silver salt pictures 25 being printed with no blank margins and, in line with this tendency, printers have entered the market which allow for a printing without leaving blank margins

(referred to simply as a marginless printing) to produce photograph-like prints. Many of these printers, as shown in Fig. 1, realize the marginless printing by outputting a print image 501 of a  $W_i \times H_i$  size, 5 slightly larger than an effective print area of a print medium,  $W_c \times H_c$ , to produce a printed image slightly overrunning the edges of the effective area of the print medium. In some printers, the image output for those portions outside the effective area 10 is printed to exactly the edges of the print medium and, in others, the overrunning printed portions are cut away (Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 2002-187261).

Meanwhile, there are printers and printing systems 15 available which, to reduce the number of printed sheets or to provide an overall view of a document, compresses a plurality of pages of print data and allocate them to one sheet of paper for printing (multipage printing function). For example, a 20 plurality of pages of print images, like the ones 501 of  $W_i \times H_i$  size shown in Fig. 1, are assigned to divided areas 801-804 of a single sheet 810 and printed, as shown in Fig. 3. While in Fig. 3, all the 25 printed images shown are the same, actual printed images assigned to one page may be different (Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 11-147345 (1999)).

When a multipage printing, such as shown in Fig. 3,

is performed in a marginless printing mode of Fig. 1, a combination of multiple print images is generated as print data of a size slightly larger than and overrunning the effective area of the print medium 610, 5 as shown in Fig. 2. That is, an output image 601 is generated which comprises a plurality of print data arranged to contact with each other at their sides, and this output image is printed. Individual printed images 901-904 in Fig. 4 are each deviated from their 10 own print areas. Particularly when the same images are to be printed, a problem arises that the way the individual images are deviated varies from one print area to another.

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#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been accomplished to overcome these problems and provides a printing apparatus that can perform a marginless printing 20 without deviating allocated positions of print data even when a multipage printing function is used.

To achieve this objective, the present invention provides a printing apparatus comprising: a generation unit for generating a print image to be printed on an 25 area larger than an effective area of paper; and a printing unit for printing the print image generated by the generation unit and larger than the effective

area of the paper; wherein the generation unit generates the print image of clipped pages based on an allocation number specified by a specifying unit and representing the number of pages to be allocated to 5 one sheet of paper.

The generation unit generates a print image by subjecting the pages to zoom processing according to the allocation number specified by the specifying unit and representing the number of pages to be allocated 10 to one sheet of paper.

Further, the clipping performed by the generation unit executes processing on print data allocated to the effective area of the paper including its boundary and different processing on print data allocated to 15 other areas of the paper.

Further, the number of print data to be allocated to one sheet of paper, specified by the specifying unit, is entered as positive integers one for each of x and y directions of the paper.

20 Further, the number of pages to be allocated to one sheet of paper, specified by the specifying unit, is calculated for each of the x and y directions based on an entered value and on x- and y-direction sizes of the paper.

25 Further, the printing unit can print a print image that is output with at least one side of the paper taken as an arbitrary size, and the generation unit

specifies to the printing unit a size of one side of the paper based on the allocation number entered as positive integers for the x and y directions, and outputs the print image to the printing unit.

5       Further, to achieve the above objective, the present invention provides a printing method comprising: a generation step of generating a print image to be printed on an area larger than an effective area of paper; and a printing step of  
10      causing a printing unit to print the print image generated by the generation step and larger than the effective area of the paper; wherein the generation step generates the print image of clipped pages based on an allocation number specified by the specifying  
15      unit and representing the number of pages to be allocated to one sheet of paper.

The generation step generates a print image by subjecting the pages to zoom processing according to the allocation number specified by the specifying unit  
20      and representing the number of pages to be allocated to one sheet of paper.

Further, the clipping performed by the generation step executes processing on print data allocated to the effective area of the paper including its boundary  
25      and different processing on print data allocated to other areas of the paper.

Further, the number of print data to be allocated

to one sheet of paper, specified by the specifying unit, is entered as positive integers one for each of x and y directions of the paper.

Further, the number of pages to be specified to one sheet of paper, specified by the specifying unit, is calculated for each of the x and y directions based on an entered value and on x- and y-direction sizes of the paper.

Further, the printing step can print a print image that is output with at least one side of the paper taken as an arbitrary size, and the generation step specifies to the printing step a size of one side of the paper based on the allocation number entered as positive integers for the x and y directions, thereby causing the printing step to print the print image.

Further, to realize the above objective, the present invention provides a computer-readable program comprising: a generation step of generating a print image to be printed on an area larger than an effective area of paper; and a step of outputting to a printing unit the print image generated by the generation step and larger than the effective area of the paper; wherein the generation step generates the print image of clipped pages based on an allocation number specified by a specifying unit and representing the number of pages to be allocated to one sheet of paper.

Here, the generation step generates a print image by subjecting the pages to zoom processing according to the allocation number specified by the specifying unit and representing the number of pages to be 5 allocated to one sheet of paper.

Further, the clipping performed by the generation step executes processing on print data allocated to the effective area of the paper including its boundary and different processing on print data allocated to 10 other areas of the paper.

Further, the number of print data to be allocated to one sheet of paper, specified by the specifying unit, is entered as positive integers one for each of x and y directions of the paper.

15 Further, the number of pages to be allocated to one sheet of paper, specified by the specifying unit, is calculated for each of the x and y directions based on an entered value and on x- and y-direction sizes of the paper.

20 Further, the printing step can print a print image that is output with at least one side of the paper taken as an arbitrary size, and the generation step specifies to the printing step a size of one side of the paper based on the allocation number entered as 25 positive integers for the x and y directions, thereby causing the printing step to print the print image.

As described above, the printing apparatus of this

invention comprises: an input buffering unit for storing a plurality of pages of print data read from an input unit; an allocation unit for performing affine transformation and clipping on the plurality of 5 pages of print data stored in the input buffering unit according to an allocation number specified by a specifying unit and representing the number of print data to be allocated to one sheet of paper and then allocating the processed print data to the print 10 image; and an output buffering unit for storing the print image for one sheet of paper. Therefore, even when a multipage printing function is used, the marginless printing can be performed without deviating the allocated positions of the print data.

15 The above and other objects, effects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following description of embodiments thereof taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

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#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a diagram showing conventional inputted print data;

25 Fig. 2 is a diagram showing a result of performing a multipage printing in a marginless printing mode using a conventional technique;

Fig. 3 is a diagram showing a result of performing a multipage printing in a margined printing mode using a conventional technique;

5 Fig. 4 is a diagram showing a result of performing a multipage printing in a marginless printing mode using a conventional technique;

10 Fig. 5 is a block diagram showing a conventional printing system in which a host computer and a printing apparatus are interconnected via an interface;

Fig. 6 is a block configuration diagram showing a first embodiment of a printing apparatus according to the present invention;

15 Fig. 7 is a flow chart showing operations performed by an allocation unit of Fig. 6 according to the first embodiment;

20 Fig. 8 is a flow chart showing enlargement/reduction processing in step S206 of Fig. 7;

Fig. 9 is a flow chart showing allocation processing in step S207 of Fig. 7 according to the first embodiment;

25 Figs. 10A to 10F are schematic diagrams showing the enlargement/reduction processing and the allocation processing;

Fig. 11 is a flow chart showing operations performed by the allocation unit of Fig. 6 according

to a second embodiment;

Fig. 12 is a flow chart showing allocation processing in step S207 of Fig. 7 according to the second embodiment;

5 Fig. 13 is a flow chart showing operations performed by the allocation unit of Fig. 6 according to a third embodiment; and

10 Fig. 14 is a block diagram showing a printing system according to a fourth embodiment of this invention in which a host computer and a printing apparatus are interconnected via an interface.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

15 Embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail by referring to the accompanying drawings. Throughout the drawings, components with identical functions are assigned like reference numerals.

##### 20 First Embodiment

Fig. 6 is a block configuration diagram showing a first embodiment of a printing apparatus of this invention. In the figure, reference number 101 represents a printing apparatus, 111 an input unit, 112 an input buffer, 113 an allocation unit, 114 a specifying unit, 115 an output buffer, and 116 a printing unit. The printing apparatus 101 comprises

the input buffer 112, the allocation unit 113 and the output buffer 115.

In this configuration, a plurality of pages of input print data is stored from the input unit 111 5 into the input buffer 112. The number of input print data J, K to be allocated to one sheet of print medium is entered from the specifying unit 114, where J and K are positive integers representing the number of print data to be allocated in x direction and y direction on 10 one sheet. Let a size of print data in X and Y directions be  $W_i$  and  $H_i$  and resolutions (number of pixels printed) in these directions be  $R_w$  and  $R_h$ . A value that can be entered as the number of print data is limited to  $1 \leq J \leq R_w$  and  $1 \leq K \leq R_h$ . If the size of a 15 print medium is about ISO-A4, for example, it is preferred that J and K be integers in a range of between 1 and 4 to prevent the print data of one page from becoming too small.

The allocation unit 113 reads the input print data 20 one page at a time from the input buffer 112 and enlarges or reduces the print data according to the entered values of J and K. Then, the allocation unit 113 clips an area of the print data according to the position on the paper at which the print data is 25 allocated, and outputs the clipped print data to a print image in the output buffer 115. After all the print data for one sheet of paper are allocated to the

print image, the allocation unit 113 outputs the print image to the printing unit 116 which then prints it on paper.

Fig. 7 shows a flow chart describing the operation performed by the allocation unit 113 of Fig. 6. First, the number of pages of print data to be allocated to one sheet of paper (the number of input print data, J and K) is entered from the specifying unit 114 in step S201. In step S202, counters j, k are initialized to zero. In step S203 if  $k < K$ , the program moves to step S204 to check if  $j < J$ . If so, the program proceeds to step S205 where it reads one page of print data from the input buffer 112.

At step S206 the print data is enlarged/reduced and at step S207 the enlarged/reduced print data is allocated to a print image in the output buffer 115. At step S208 if there is still print data remaining in the input buffer 112, the program increments the counter j at step S209 before returning to step S204. At step S204 if the condition  $j < J$  is not met, the program increments the counter k and initializes the counter j to zero before returning to step S203. At step S203 if  $k < K$  is not established, the program outputs the print image in the output buffer 115 to the printing unit 116 for printing, after which the program returns to step S202.

At step S208 if there is no print data in the input

buffer 112, step S212 outputs the print image in the output buffer 115 to the printing unit 116 for printing and the processing is ended.

That is, according to the allocation number entered 5 from the specifying unit 114 which specifies the number of print data to be allocated to one sheet, the allocation unit 113 performs an affine transformation (combination of linear transformation and parallel translation) and clipping (removal of unnecessary 10 areas) on a plurality of print data stored in the input buffer 112 and then outputs the processed print data to the print image.

Fig. 8 is a flow chart describing the enlargement/reduction processing in step S206 of Fig. 15 7. First, the print data 701 of Fig. 10A read in at step S205 is enlarged or reduced by a transformation matrix of step S301 according to the size of the effective area of the print medium 710 in Fig. 10B and the number of print data to be allocated. As a result, 20 data 702 shown in Fig. 10C is produced. In this step S301,  $[x_{in}, y_{in}]$  is a coordinate of the print data 701 before being enlarged or reduced, and  $[x, y]$  is a coordinate of the data 702 after the enlargement/reduction processing.

25 Here,  $W_i$  and  $H_i$  are x- and y-direction sizes of the print data as it is input, and  $W_c$  and  $H_c$  are x- and y-direction sizes of the print data to be printed on the

effective area of the print medium.  $W_0$  and  $H_0$  are x- and y-direction sizes of the print medium. The transformation matrix changes the x-direction size of the print data to  $W_0/(W_c \cdot J)$  times the original size and 5 the y-direction size to  $H_0/(H_c \cdot K)$  times the original size.

Fig. 9 is a flow chart showing allocation processing performed at step S207 of Fig. 7. First, at step S401 if a counter  $j$  is  $j=0$ , then at step S402 - 10  $(W_i/W_c - 1)W_0/2J$  is substituted into A, where A is a variable for data substitution described later.

If at step S401 the counter  $j$  is not  $j=0$ , then at step S403 a portion of the print data represented by a coordinate  $[x, y]$  in which  $x < (W_i/W_c - 1)W_0/2J$  holds is 15 clipped. At step S404  $(W_0/J) \cdot J$  is substituted into A. Here  $y$  is an arbitrary value. Next, at step S405 if the counter  $j$  is not  $j=J-1$ , at step S406 a portion of the print data represented by a coordinate  $[x, y]$  in which  $x \geq (W_i/W_c + 1)W_0/2J$  holds is clipped. Here  $y$  is 20 an arbitrary value.

Next, at step S407 if a counter  $k$  is  $k=0$ , at step S408  $-(H_i/H_c - 1)H_0/2K$  is substituted into B, where B is a variable for data substitution described later.

If at step S407 the counter  $k$  is not  $k=0$ , at step S409 25 a portion of the print data represented by a coordinate  $[x, y]$  in which  $y < (H_i/H_c - 1)H_0/2K$  holds is clipped. Then at step S410  $(H_0/K) \cdot k$  is substituted

into B. Here x is an arbitrary value.

Next, at step S411 if the counter k is not k=K-1, at step S412 a portion of the print data represented by a coordinate [x, y] in which  $y \geq (H_i/H_c + 1)H_o/2K$  holds is clipped. Here x is an arbitrary value. With these steps taken, the data 702 which was enlarged/reduced as shown in Fig. 10C is partly clipped according to the values of the counters j, k, as shown in Fig. 10D, to become data 703.

10 Next, at step S413 the data 703 is parallelly moved a distance A in the x direction and B in the y direction with respect to the sheet of paper 711 by the above-described transformation matrix involving A and B to produce data 704, as shown in Fig. 10E. In 15 this step S413, [xin, yin] represents a coordinate of the data 703 before being parallelly translated, and [x, y] represents a coordinate of the data 704 after the parallel translation processing.

If the above processing has been done with, for 20 example, J=4 and K=2, then at step S414 output images for the paper 712 are combined to form a print image 705, as shown in Fig. 10F, with individual print data allocated to their associated areas on the paper without deviations.

25 If the above steps are executed with, for example, J=4 and K=2, the print image 705 is printed on paper 712, as shown in Fig. 10F, with individual print data

allocated to their associated areas on the paper without deviations.

That is, print data are allocated to divided print areas of a sheet of paper and set larger than the 5 associated print areas. The allocated print data are clipped to remove portions overrunning the associated divided print areas to generate a plurality of print data that match the associated divided print areas in such a way that a positional relationship of each 10 generated print data with respect to the associated divided print area is identical to a positional relationship, with respect to an undivided print area of the sheet of paper, of the same print data set larger than the undivided print area (as in the 15 relationship between data 701 and data 703).

#### Second Embodiment

Next, a second embodiment of this invention will be described.

A printing apparatus of this embodiment is similar 20 to that of the first embodiment except for the input specification from the specifying unit 114 and for the allocation processing performed by the allocation unit 113.

Fig. 11 is a flow chart showing operations 25 performed by the allocation unit of Fig. 6. The processing in Fig. 11 is similar to that of the first embodiment except for steps S1101 and S1102. Fig. 12

is a flow chart showing the allocation processing performed by step S207 in Fig. 11. The processing in Fig. 12 is similar to that of the first embodiment except for step S1201.

5        In step S1101, only the number of input print data that are to be allocated to one sheet of paper,  $J$ , is entered from the specifying unit 114 of Fig. 6. Here,  $J$  is a positive integer representing the number of print data to be allocated in the  $x$  direction. In step  
10      S1102,  $J \cdot H_o \cdot W_c / (H_c \cdot W_o)$  is substituted for the value  $K$  representing the number of print data to be allocated in the  $y$  direction. This enables a multipage printing while maintaining the ratio  $H_i / W_i$  between the  $x$ - and  $y$ -direction sizes of the print data 701.

15      However, when the value of  $K$  is not a positive integer, at step S1201 in the allocation processing of Fig. 12, the decision of step S411 is nullified and the clipping at step S412 is always performed.

20      If the value of  $K$  is not a positive integer, the print data, which is read out from the input buffer 112 at step S205 in the flow chart of Fig. 11 when  $K-1 \leq k < K$ , is printed overrunning the paper to a greater extent than the print data read out when  $0 \leq k < K-1$ .

#### Third Embodiment

25      Next, a third embodiment of the present invention will be explained.

A printing apparatus of this embodiment is similar

to that of the first embodiment except for the printing unit 116.

Fig. 13 is a flow chart describing operations performed by the allocation unit of Fig. 6. The 5 processing of Fig. 13 is similar to that of the first embodiment except for step S1301.

That is, the printing unit 116 shown in Fig. 6 prints on rolled paper and the y-direction size  $H_0$  of the paper can be set arbitrarily for each printing 10 operation. The number of input print data to be allocated to one sheet of paper,  $J$  and  $K$ , is entered from the specifying unit 114. Here,  $J$  and  $K$  are positive integers representing the number of print data to be allocated in the x and y directions, 15 respectively. At step S1301 the allocation unit 113 sets the y-direction size  $H_0$  of the paper to  $H_c \cdot W_0 \cdot K / (W_c \cdot J)$  in the printing unit 116.

As a result, the multipage printing can be performed while maintaining the ratio  $H_i/W_i$  between 20 the x- and y-direction sizes of the print data 701. Further, all the multiple pages of print data can be printed without a deviation.

#### Fourth Embodiment

Next, a fourth embodiment of the present invention 25 will be explained.

A printing apparatus of this embodiment differs from that of the first embodiment in that the

allocation of print images is performed by a host computer connected to the printing apparatus.

Fig. 14 illustrates a printing system in which a host computer and a printing apparatus are interconnected via an interface. In the printing system of Fig. 14 made up of a host computer 1402 and a printer 1403, a variety of data editing is performed by various application programs running on the host computer 1402. Then the edited data is output as print data through an interface 1401 (e.g., Ethernet®, USB and IEEE1394) to the printer 1403 for printing. In this printing system, when print data is to be printed by the printer 1403, the associated application program causes a printer driver operational on the host computer 1402 to display a dialog box for a user to specify print parameters such as paper size used for printing before the application outputs the print data.

The printer driver active on the host computer 1402 in Fig. 14 displays a dialog box for the user to enter the allocation numbers J, K as the print specification parameters, and performs allocation processing, as shown in Fig. 7, Fig. 8 and Fig. 9, on the image data edited by the application program. Then, the host computer sends the print data, made up of  $J \times K$  pages of print image allocated to one sheet of paper 712 as shown in Fig. 10F, through the interface 1401 to the

printer 1403 for printing. The allocation processing may be performed by an application program rather than the printer driver. In this case, the application program can also output the print data to the printer 5 1403 without passing it through the printer driver.

In this way, the print image for one sheet of paper sent from the host computer can be marginless-printed without the allocated print data positions being deviated, by using the multipage printing function 10 even in a printing system that uses a printing apparatus not capable of buffering the print image.

#### General Descriptions of Embodiments

General descriptions of embodiments of the present invention will be explained below.

15 [Description 1]

A printing apparatus which inputs a plurality of pages of print data from an input unit, allocates the plurality of pages of print data to a print image for one sheet of paper, and outputs to a printing unit the 20 print image to be printed on an area larger than an effective area of the paper, thereby performing a marginless printing, the printing apparatus comprising: an input buffering unit for storing a plurality of pages of print data read from the input 25 unit; an allocation unit for performing affine transformation and clipping on the plurality of pages of print data stored in the input buffering unit

according to an allocation number specified by a specifying unit and representing the number of print data to be allocated to one sheet of paper and then allocating the processed print data to the print 5 image; and an output buffering unit for storing the print image for one sheet of paper.

[Description 2]

In description 1, the clipping performed by the allocation unit executes processing on print data 10 allocated to the effective area of the paper including its boundary and different processing on print data allocated to other areas of the paper.

[Description 3]

In description 1, the number of print data to be 15 allocated to one sheet of paper, specified by the specifying unit, is entered as positive integers one for each of x and y directions of the paper.

[Description 4]

In description 1, the number of pages to be 20 allocated to one sheet of paper, specified by the specifying unit, is calculated for each of the x and y directions based on an entered value and on x- and y-direction sizes of the paper.

[Description 5]

25 In description 3, the printing unit can print a print image that is output with at least one side of the paper taken as an arbitrary size, and the

allocation unit specifies to the printing unit a size of one side of the paper based on the allocation number entered as positive integers for the x and y directions, and outputs the print image to the

5 printing unit.

[Description 6]

A printing method which inputs a plurality of pages of print data from an input unit, allocates the plurality of pages of print data to a print image for

10 one sheet of paper, and outputs to a printing unit the print image to be printed on an area larger than an effective area of the paper, thereby performing a marginless printing, the printing method comprising: an input buffering step for storing a plurality of

15 pages of print data read from the input unit; an allocation step for performing affine transformation and clipping on the plurality of pages of print data stored in the input buffering step according to an allocation number specified by a specifying unit and

20 representing the number of print data to be allocated to one sheet of paper and then allocating the processed print data to the print image; and an output buffering step for storing the print image for one sheet of paper.

25 [Description 7]

In description 6, the clipping performed by the allocation step executes processing on print data

allocated to the effective area of the paper including its boundary and different processing on print data allocated to other areas of the paper.

[Description 8]

5 In description 6, the number of print data to be allocated to one sheet of paper, specified by the specifying unit, is entered as positive integers one for each of x and y directions of the paper.

[Description 9]

10 In description 6, the number of pages to be allocated to one sheet of paper, specified by the specifying unit, is calculated for each of the x and y directions based on an entered value and on x- and y-direction sizes of the paper.

15 [Description 10]

In description 8, the printing unit can print a print image that is output with at least one side of the paper taken as an arbitrary size, and the allocation step specifies to the printing unit a size 20 of one side of the paper based on the allocation number entered as positive integers for the x and y directions, and outputs the print image to the printing unit.

[Description 11]

25 A program for executing the steps described in any of descriptions 6 to 10 by using a computer.

[Description 12]

A computer-readable storage media storing a program for executing the steps described in any one of descriptions 6 to 10.

The present invention has been described in detail 5 with respect to preferred embodiments, and it will now be apparent from the foregoing to those skilled in the art that changes and modifications may be made without departing from the invention in its broader aspects, and it is the intention, therefore, in the appended 10 claims to cover all such changes and modifications as fall within the true spirit of the invention.